



The **TRUMPET**

A publication from the Kansas Office of the State Fire Marshal | Spring 2017

WILDFIRE!

Protecting your home from the outside in

“Outside In” Wildfire Protection ♦ Arson Prevention

Fireworks Update and Safety Tips ♦ Spring Cleaning Household Hazrds

Community Risk Reduction ♦ Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment Crisis

FROM THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Spring had not yet even sprung when the massive Starbuck wildfire broke out — the largest wildfire in Kansas history. We are so thankful to the firefighters and citizens who battled this blaze. We saw many examples of neighbors helping neighbors during and after this tragedy.

While much of the response to that fire went well, we know there is always room for improvement. We recently hosted a meeting of representatives from the Kansas fire service, emergency managers and Kansas Forest Service to begin planning on ways to improve response coordination and communication for future wildfires.

As evidence from all the smoke, Kansas farmers and ranchers have been busy performing prescribed burning and brush-burning on their properties. Burning fields safely and properly is essential to prevent wildfires. Prescribed burning gone awry is only one cause of wildfires in Kansas. We recommend everyone check out the new Wildland Fire Action Guide that is now available for download on our website at FireMarshal.ks.gov/wildfire.

Thank you for reading the Spring issue of *The Trumpet*. We hope you'll enjoy this issue and please share it with friends, family and co-workers.

Sincerely,



Doug Jorgensen
State Fire Marshal



CONTENTS

• Hot OSFM News	3	• Spring cleaning household hazards	10
• Safety in schools and colleges	4	• Community Risk Reduction Forum	11
		• Household Safety Survey	
• Fireworks policy update and safety tips	5	• Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment—is it a crisis?	12
• Wildfire protection from the outside in	6-8	• Arson Awareness and Prevention	13
• Safely burning a brush pile	9	• By the Numbers	14

HOT OSFM NEWS

Welcome Matt Dekat, New Fire Prevention Inspector

We are pleased to welcome Matt Dekat of Wamego to our team as a Fire Prevention Inspector. He brings to his position many years of experience in the construction industry and a degree in Construction Engineering Technology.

Matt will be inspecting facilities in Region 12, which is a Northeast Kansas territory encompassing Shawnee, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson and Pottawatomie counties.



For the past 15 years, Matt has acquired a great deal of experience in construction, including developing cost estimates for commercial, civil and residential projects.

"I am thrilled to be a part of the State Fire Marshal's office," Matt says. "I am embracing the challenge of learning a new trade and moving in a new direction."

Matt & Katie Kangas join Prevention team



Matt and Katie Kangas have joined our Prevention team working from their home in Inman. The couple recently relocated to Kansas from California where they each spent many years working in the fire service.

Matt, who will be inspecting facilities in his Western Kansas region, hails originally from Southern California where he grew up in Rowland Heights. He graduated with a degree in Fire Science and

Technology from Victory Valley College. He worked as a lead Firefighter on the San Bernardino National Forest for Engine 37.

Katie, also a native Californian with a degree in Fire Science and Technology, will travel throughout a number of Central Kansas counties in her new position as a Fire Prevention Inspector. Like Matt, before joining OSFM Katie worked primarily forest fires in the San Bernardino National Forest – though she says they would often travel all over the country aiding other fire departments with their own forest fire battles.

"We are excited about joining the Office of the State Fire Marshal in Kansas, which gives us the ability to maintain our careers within the Fire community while having much more time together as a family," Katie says. "We are also looking forward to learning something new and living in Kansas!"



OUR MISSION

The agency's mission is to reduce the deaths, injuries, and property losses of Kansans through inspection, enforcement, regulation, investigation, education, hazardous material and search & rescue incident responses.

OUR PURPOSE

To reduce the deaths, injuries, and property losses of Kansans through:

- Inspection
- Enforcement
- Plans Review
- Fireworks and Explosives Regulation
- Investigation
- Hazardous material incident mitigation
- Public education
- Coordination of search and rescue efforts

TRUMPET

EDITOR

Kevin Doel
Public Information Manager
kevin.doel@ks.gov
785-296-3403

CONTACT US

For information on receiving *The Trumpet* or if you have questions regarding content, please contact [Kevin Doel](mailto:kevin.doel@ks.gov).

Office of the State Fire Marshal
800 SW Jackson, Suite 104
Topeka, KS 66612-1216
785-296-3401

The STAY CONNECTED



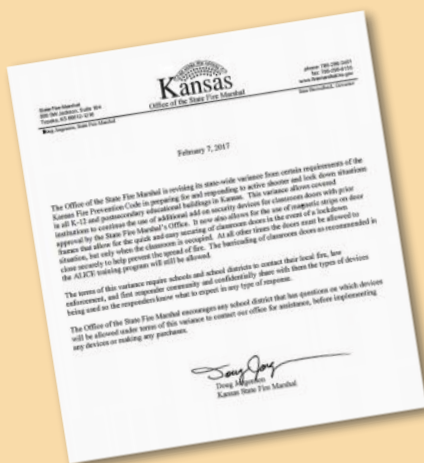


One of my goals when I started with the Office of the State Fire Marshal was to bring a bigger focus and impact on college campuses. We reached out to Student Life Directors on campuses to see how our office could help bring fire prevention awareness. We decided to focus on the RAs during their training week. We went over some great safety tips

with the RAs to prepare them for the potential fire dangers that could happen on campus in hopes that they would then help inform the larger number of students on campus. Last year, we worked with three college campuses across the state; Pittsburg State University, Fort Hays State University and Washburn University. We were welcomed at each campus

and were able to provide important and beneficial training. This year, we would like to reach out to more campuses in hopes of partnering and being a support system during their RA training. Our office can either provide the training for the RAs and staff or we can provide materials for training.

Variance issued for active shooter situations in schools



The Office of the State Fire Marshal is revising its state-wide variance from certain requirements of the Kansas Fire

Prevention Code in preparing for and responding to active shooter and lock down situations in all K-12 and postsecondary educational buildings in Kansas. This variance allows covered institutions to continue the use of additional add on security devices for classroom doors with prior approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office. It now also allows for the use of magnetic strips on door frames that allow for the quick and easy securing of classroom doors in the event of a lockdown situation, but only when the classroom is occupied. At all other times the doors must be allowed to close securely to help prevent the spread

of fire. The barricading of classroom doors as recommended in the ALICE training program will still be allowed. The terms of this variance require schools and school districts to contact their local fire, law enforcement, and first responder community and confidentially share with them the types of devices being used so the responders know what to expect in any type of response. The Office of the State Fire Marshal encourages any school district that has questions on which devices will be allowed under terms of this variance to contact our office for assistance, before implementing any devices or making any purchases.

Fireworks policy amended to benefit fund-raising groups



Until now, in order for an organization to generate fund-raising revenue through fireworks sales, they were required to operate a licensed fireworks stand. This requirement prevented many organizations from selling fireworks because of the cost and manpower requirements of operating a fireworks stand. As of today, organizations can now take pre-orders of fireworks as a fundraiser as long as the pickup of the fireworks by the individual purchaser and not the fund raising group, occurs during the retail fireworks season of June 27 through July 5 as established by K.A.R. 22-6-5 or within the sale dates established by local ordinances.

Any organization considering taking advantage of this policy must order and purchase fireworks from a licensed Kansas retailer and orders will be picked up by the individual purchaser at the location of the participating retailer. For example, a softball team secures a discount arrangement with a local licensed retailer and puts together a flyer. They take orders for fireworks from their friends, family and neighbors, collect the payment and submit the order forms to the retailer to fulfill. The customers can then pick up the fireworks at the retailer's fireworks stand anytime during the approved

state or local municipality sale dates. No fireworks will be delivered.

Organizations considering fireworks as a fund-raiser should be aware there are numerous state, county and city rules and regulations governing the use, sale, storage and transportation of fireworks. The city and county ordinances can be more restrictive than state rules and regulations. This new policy amendment does not override any current state, city, or county statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances. Organizations should check with their local government authorities on rules that apply to their area.

The policy statement says *"Policy statements cannot bind members of the public or employees of other municipal or state agencies. As a result, this interpretation of law does not allow the sale of fireworks in cities, counties, or other areas where the sale of fireworks is currently prohibited."*

The full "Policy Statement & Interpretation of Law" is available to be viewed in the [Fireworks section](#) of the agency's website, FireMarshal.ks.gov.

FIREWORKS SAFETY

- Always purchase high quality fireworks from reliable and legitimate sources
- Always read and follow label directions
- Have an adult supervise all fireworks activities
- Always ignite fireworks outdoors
- Have water nearby
- Never experiment or attempt to make your own fireworks
- Light only one firework at a time
- Never re-ignite malfunctioning fireworks
- Never give fireworks to small children
- Store fireworks in a cool, dry place
- Dispose of fireworks properly
- Never throw fireworks at another person
- Never carry fireworks in your pocket
- Never shoot fireworks in metal or glass containers



A simple pathway to wildfire protection

By Kelly Ingold, OSFM Education Consultant

In the afternoon of March 3rd, I received a message from my husband that said a friend of ours called him and said there was a grass fire south of our house. Naturally, he decided to cut his day short and go check on things.

home. Luckily, a sheriff's deputy was able to escort our son off the bus and get him safely to my husband in his truck. Next, my husband was able to pick up our younger son from school. Now I was at least able to relax a little more knowing they were all safe.

protecting my family and then thought about my neighbors and the firefighters. I prayed for them too.

I felt an urgency to get home, as if I could do something. I couldn't. As I drove home, mental pictures of what "Fire all the way around our house" would look like kept popping in my mind, and then suddenly I remembered the other thing he said: *"Firemen there."* I began to feel some relief as I remembered my husband also told me there were about 50 firefighters battling the blaze and protecting our home.



He asked me to contact our youngest son's teacher to let her know he may be late picking up our son. Then I got a text, *"Fire all the way around our house. Firemen there. All is safe but I can't get home."*

As you can imagine, my concern was now heightened as I knew for certain that the grassfire was very close to our home and property. I wondered what would happen when our older son's bus driver wouldn't be able to get to our

My husband's texted words, "Fire all the way around our house" kept replaying in my mind as I thought about our dogs and three-week-old litter of puppies that were home. I wondered if our home was filling with smoke and if the puppies would survive. I thought about all the meaningful things in our home that could be potentially lost, like our wedding pictures, the pictures of all four of our boys over the years of their lives, and treasured pictures of our dads who have both passed away. I prayed and thanked God for

The wind was strong that day and the ground was very dry. The firefighters had a battle on their hands for sure. When I arrived home, my family was outside visiting with neighbors. For as far as I could see, on three sides of our home, the ground was blackened and covered in smoke.

There was a fire truck in our yard and they were still putting out small flames burning behind our house. We spoke with a fireman that said the flames had gotten 15 feet high in front of our home and they had to take shelter on our back patio. There were black marks on the ground as close as

two feet to our propane tank, which is next to our garage. The fire was very close.

As I looked out behind our house, I noticed something strange; everywhere that we had previously mowed did not burn! We mow a path to our house from where the bus drops off our son. The entire mowed path was not blackened from the fire.

safely in order to help protect a home during a wildfire.” We were certainly not aware that mowing such a large area around our home was actually helping to protect our home as well as the firefighters that were fighting the fire that day on our property.

Now, that I am familiar with this term and I saw first-hand how it saved our home and property



All the un-mowed areas burned while the mowed areas remained untouched. Being new to the fire industry, I have learned a lot. But the simple step of mowing is an idea that I had not run across yet.

When I returned to work, I learned about creating “defensible spaces” to protect homes from wildfires. According to USFA, it refers to “the area around a structure where flammable vegetation and objects are managed to create a zone in which firefighters can operate

from devastation, I want everyone to know about it!

I also have to give a shout out to the Shawnee County Firefighters that put out the grassfire that day that burned over 300 acres! You are all deeply appreciated, more than you know.



Kelly Ingold is an Education Consultant with OSFM who works with schools, fire departments and any public group needing information on fire safety. Contact: kelly.ingold@ks.gov

Wildland Fire Action Guide Now Available



Your fire department takes every precaution to help protect you and your property from wildland fire. However, in a major wildland fire event, there may simply not be enough fire resources or firefighters to defend every home. Successfully preparing for a wildland fire enables you to take personal responsibility for protecting yourself, your family, and your property. In the new Wildland Fire Action Guide now available on our website at FireMarshal.ks.gov/wildfire, you will find tips and tools you need to prepare for a wildland fire threat; have situational awareness when a fire starts; and to act early as directed by local officials. The Ready, Set, Go (RSG)! Program works in collaboration with existing wildland fire public education efforts. RSG is brought to you in partnership with the fire service, and amplifies the common goal we all share of wildland-fire preparedness.

Protecting your home FROM THE OUTSIDE IN

By Sara Wood, OSFM NFIRS Program Manager



Each year, roughly 400 fires spread from the outside into structures across Kansas. A closer look at the Kansas Fire Incident Reporting System reveals simple actions and plans. We can protect our homes from the outside in.

Smoking

With the recent wildfires, chatter about smoking-related fires has been going around. Smoking does not start as many vegetation related fires as many believe. Its impact runs closer to home. Avoid disposing cigarettes into mulch, especially when right against a structure. It can and does start fires. Some research indicates rubber mulch is more flammable than organic mulch. There is no safe way to dispose of cigarettes into any kind of mulch, so avoid the practice altogether. Potting soil is also flammable. Avoid disposing ashes or cigarettes into potted plants or hanging plants entirely. Have a beautiful outdoor element but it attracts cigarettes? Fill it with sand instead of potting soil. Turn it into a mini rock garden instead.

Outdoor Trash Cans/Dumpsters

Many homeowners store trashcans up against the house. Cigarettes disposed into trash cans have caused dozens of fires in Kansas. **Some have been fatal, including child fatalities.** Proper respect for the hazardous potential of ashes and cigarettes must be paid.

People often toss hot fireworks into trashcans and dumpsters. Educate family members on proper disposal of fireworks to avoid a mishap. The occasional “prank” fires occur with fireworks lit off in

dumpsters or trashcans. Try to time a trash pickup before the July 4th holiday and be mindful of trash buildup if you’ve had a problem like this.

Since trashcans are often stored in the same place, a permanent flame resistant barrier between the structure and cans could protect against many fires.

Power Lines

We can’t stop the weather, but we can take simple actions to avoid spreading a fire from downed power lines. Avoid



storing firewood or other items under power lines and around power poles. Keep the surrounding area mowed well. The shorter grass will green up faster, retain more moisture, and will be slower to spread fires. Trim tree limbs and work with the power company to ensure your right of way is up to scratch.

Big-ticket remodels

Protect your home and save on the insurance bill with flame resistant materials. New siding and roofing may not be something you can do today, but keep it in mind for the future. Around

100 fires a year started somewhere else and spread to a structure through the siding. Additionally, fires destroy about 50-75 homes a year with falling embers onto rooftops. With flame resistant siding and roofing, yours doesn’t have to be one of them.

Firescaping

You’ve heard of landscaping, but have you heard of firescaping? It’s not using fire to spruce up the outside of your home. In fact, it’s the opposite. It’s planning the outside of your home to avoid a fire spreading and growing. With a little elbow grease, nature can be a protective force for your home. Lower fire spread risk by mowing, removing leaves, and trimming trees/bushes. Store firewood and combustibles away from structures. For comprehensive plans and diagrams, read the Ready, Set, Go! wildland fire action guide available on our website at <http://firemarshal.ks.gov/agency-resources/education/wildfire-prevention>.

Defensible space also helps your local fire department. It creates a safer area they can more easily defend during a wildfire. It may be the only pocket of safety for firefighters, and they’ll be thankful that you took precautions. In the event of extreme fire weather, a home with defensible space may be the only home firefighters can even save.

Safer Inside and Out

We often don’t think about home fires as starting from the outside in. In reality, we must plan and take precautions for the multiple ways fire enters our homes and lives.



Preparing to Safely Burn a Brush Pile

Careless debris burning is a major cause of wildland fires in Kansas. Everyone needs to cooperate and exercise extreme caution with all potential sources of wildfire ignition, if senseless and potentially deadly wildfires are to be avoided. Here are a few tips to help you conduct a safe burn pile. For a video demonstration of safe brush pile burning, visit our website's video library. We worked with Kansas Forest Service and Blue Township Fire Department to put that video together.



- Check for -- and comply with -- bans on outdoor burning.
- Avoid burning trash, leaves and brush on dry, windy days.
- Check to see if weather changes are expected. Postpone outdoor burning if shifts in wind direction, high winds or wind gusts are forecast.
- Before doing any burning, establish wide control lines down to bare mineral soil at least five feet wide around any burn barrels and even wider around brush piles and other piled debris to be

burned. The larger the debris pile, the wider the control line that is needed to ensure that burning materials won't be blown or roll off the pile into vegetation outside the line.

- Stay with all outdoor fires, until they are completely out.
- Keep water and hand tools ready in case your fire should attempt to spread.
- Burn household trash only in a burn barrel or other trash container equipped with a screen or metal grid to keep burning material contained.

- Never attempt to burn aerosol cans; heated cans will explode. Flying metal may cause injuries and the explosion may scatter burning material into nearby vegetation and cause a wildfire.

Stay abreast of wildfire danger levels and heed warnings and bans on outdoor burning. Careless debris burning is a major cause of wildland fires in Kansas. Everyone needs to cooperate and exercise extreme caution with all potential sources of wildfire ignition, if senseless and potentially deadly wildfires are to be avoided.



It's Spring Cleaning time, and a good time to think about getting rid of chemical hazards which are dangerous in and of themselves, but can be extremely dangerous should your home catch on fire. Many of these chemicals can cause or contribute to the intensity of a fire in addition to severe health effects.

For example, look around your garage! Propane cylinders, gasoline containers, motor oil, last year's fertilizer and this year's leftover pesticides for the flowers.

The storage shed in the back yard is a harbinger of many hazards

like various poisons, some very outdated.

Under the kitchen sink is a wonderful space to set all kinds of fun stuff like carpet shampoo, oven cleaners, soaps, drain cleaners, chlorine bleach, lots of spray cans and bottles with unknown chemicals in them because we have forgotten what we used them for.

Down in the basement, you might find sawdust accumulation, lubricants, extension cords, hobby and craft materials i.e. toxic glues etc. that are hazardous if used without ventilation or mixed improperly.

How about that bathroom medicine cabinet? Check for outdated meds, ointments, and various other medicinal items that have long past expired and may have become very toxic and dangerous over time.

And, while we are at it, if you have kids around the house, do they have access to all of these items in the various storage areas around your property? How about securing the hazardous items and or get rid of them if they are no longer viable or usable.

Remember the hazard warning words on poison containers?

CAUTION, meaning a low toxicity level

WARNING, indicating a higher toxicity level

DANGER, meaning the highest level of toxicity.

Always read and follow the directions on the label of toxic garden chemicals. If someone gets overcome or contaminated with these chemicals, see a doctor and seal the remainder of the product container in a clear plastic bag and take that to the doctor with you. The doctor will be able to use much information on the label to assist in treatment.

CRR FORUM

On April 11, 2017, our office conducted the first in a series of Community Risk Reduction forums across the state.

This one, held in Wamego, was attended by representatives of

the fire service, education, healthcare, law enforcement and county government.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is conducting **Community Risk Reduction** forums across Kansas.



process to identify and prioritize local risks, followed by the *integrated* and strategic investment of resources (emergency response and prevention) to reduce their occurrence and impact.

Who should attend?

Any community organization or agency that has a role to play in providing a safe community: fire, EMS, law enforcement, schools, senior centers, hospitals, facility operators, and government leaders, to name a few.

What should you expect?

Each forum should last approximately 2-1/2 hours, and will be comprised of both presentation and discussion in small groups. See our tentative agenda below. We ask that each participant bring to the meeting at least one specific area of risk that should require

collaboration among community agencies and organizations.

At the end, each participant will receive a flash drive loaded with resources to help improve CRR in their own communities.

To suggest a host community for a future forum, contact Kevin Doel, Public Information Manager, at 785-296-3403 or kevin.doel@ks.gov.

Household Safety Survey



Our office is surveying Kansans on their household safety practices, and is requesting local fire departments to share the survey with local citizens on their social media or websites. The survey not only gives the agency and fire departments a snapshot of fire-safe practices Kansans are or are not taking in their homes, but by being asked the question the residents will be reminded of practices they **SHOULD** be taking.

The survey link is <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CommunityRisks>.

Upon closing the survey, the agency will share results with the fire departments from communities in which a substantial number of citizens responded.



Our aim

To bring community partners together to discuss, deliberate and determine a course of action which can reduce risks and make Kansas communities safer.

What is Community Risk Reduction?

Community Risk Reduction (CRR) is a

Over eighty percent of Kansas' fire departments are volunteer or part-time, and like the rest of the country are facing an issue with recruiting new volunteers as more experienced firefighters retire.

Volunteer Firefighter Crisis?

As fire departments across the state are stretched thin with funding, are called on more and more for non-fire calls, and spend a great deal of time and resources battling their own raging wildfires or helping neighboring counties battle *their* wildfires, the issue of retaining and recruiting firefighters is becoming increasingly important.

According to a [Wall Street Journal article](#) earlier this year, the number of volunteer firefighters in the country has fallen nearly 10% since 1984, while call volume has tripled.

Rick Markley, editor-in-chief of *Fire Chief Magazine* is blunt in his assessment of the challenge faced by volunteer fire departments: "The folks plowing snow and de-icing roads aren't holding pancake breakfast fundraisers to buy a new plow or road salt. They are not shagging their butts out of bed at 2 a.m. for an emergency tone and heading off to their real job a few hours later."

Chief Brad Smith of the Derby Fire Department and president of the Kansas State Association of Fire Chiefs, attributes the shortage in volunteers to a number of issues,



Chief Brad Smith

including young people moving from smaller communities to go find better opportunities in larger cities. He also says that volunteer opportunities essentially compete with so many other activities that families engage in. And, among many other things, he says, "Places of employment are not lenient with letting volunteers off to answer a fire call."

What could and should communities be doing to attract more volunteers to their fire departments?

In an interview with *Fox News*, Chief Kevin Quinn, chairman of the National Volunteer Fire Council, says fire departments must "first make their communities aware that they have a volunteer fire service and they are seeking quality candidates."

Beyond doing a better job promoting itself as a volunteer fire department, he says a recruiting department should "mirror their community's demographics" and reach out to grow the number of female volunteers. "Much of the incidents are medical versus fire related, and so the female population is a crux."



Volunteer firefighters in Lincoln County, Kansas

Photo credit: Lincoln County website: lincolncoks.com

As many economic factors may prevent community members from carving out time for volunteering in any capacity, Chief Smith of NSAFC suggests departments may need to offer a hook.

"I think communities are going to have to step up and provide some kind of incentive. It may be a break on the water bill, or gift cards at the end of the year."

"The fact is, for the majority of our fire departments in Kansas, it is all about numbers," Chief Smith says. "Not every volunteer firefighter is available when the call comes in, either because of work, or being out of town or whatever reason there may be. Numbers means the greater chance of a volunteer firefighter being available. It's a commitment from individuals in their respective communities to train, sweat and yes get dirty."



U.S. Fire Administration
Working for a fire-safe America

Preventing Arson at Houses of Worship

National Arson Awareness Week May 7-13, 2017
www.usfa.fema.gov/aaw

The theme of this year's National Arson Awareness Week (AAW) is "Arson Prevention at Houses of Worship." Between 1996 and 2015, about half of all reported fire incidents at houses of worship were arson, which makes this very important for them and their communities.

According to the Kansas Fire Incident Reporting System, from 2000-2015, there were 44 arson fires in houses of worship within the State of Kansas, resulting in \$375,352 total property loss.

The USFA website shares the story of one such arson case in Kansas.

Carva White, the music director at Sunflower Missionary Baptist Church in Leavenworth, Kansas, was forced to face the music after launching a plan to burn down his house of worship for an insurance payout. White recruited the head pastor to help him torch the building, con insurers into paying for repairs, then try to obtain bribes from contractors who would submit inflated bills for rebuilding the

burned-out church.

White tried twice before he finished off the Sunflower church. His first blaze caused only \$20,000 to \$30,000 in damage. That wouldn't have allowed him to extract enough bribe money from contractors. So, he told head pastor Marvin Clay that he would break out his matches one more time. Clay had second thoughts, but White convinced him they were in too deep to back out.

The next night was Halloween, and White struck again with a blaze that caused far more damage. Pastor Clay made a fraudulent claim to the Church Mutual Insurance Company which paid out \$103,236. Federal investigators began nosing around and questioned Clay. Clay told investigators he couldn't imagine who would do such a thing to his house of worship. But the fire had started in several places, and the evidentiary trail led back to White and Clay.

White received 12 years in federal prison and a \$250,000 fine. Clay was also convicted and awaits sentencing.



It's impossible to prevent all arson crimes; that's why creating an environment that reduces the chance your home or facility is targeted, and minimizes the risk of damage and injury, is so important.

External security

- Illuminate exterior and entrances – Arsonists, like burglars, fear light.
- Clear things like shrubbery that block the view of the building.
- Clean up – Remove anything that could fuel a fire for an arsonist.

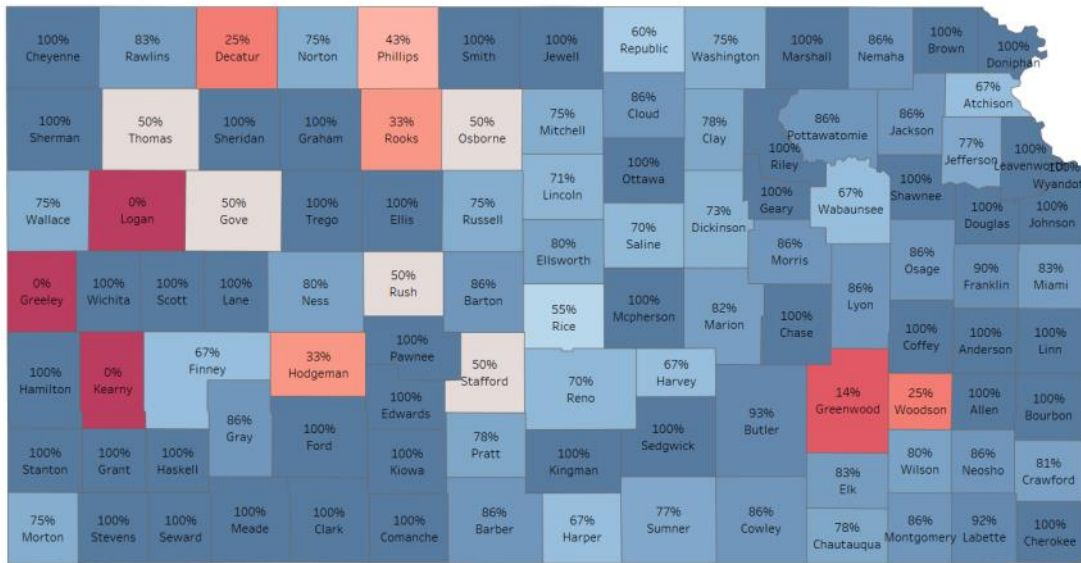
Internal security

- Install smoke alarms and a fire sprinkler system.
- Keep doors and windows locked.
- Clean up – Remove anything that could fuel a fire for an arsonist.

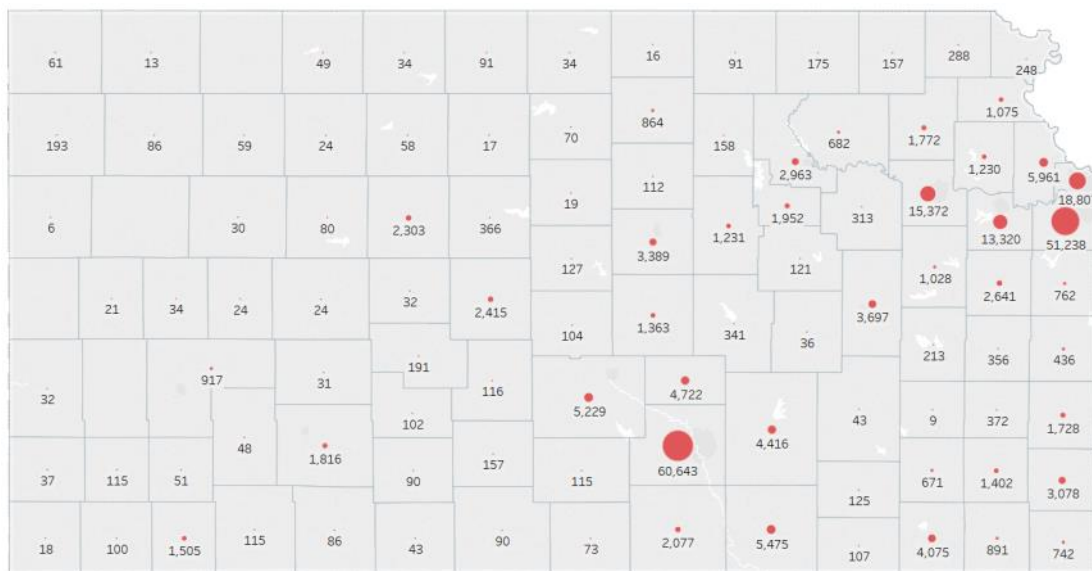
Arson Tipline

If you have information on arson, go to FireMarshal.ks.gov/arson or call 1-800-KSCRIME.

BY THE ## NUMBERS



Percent of fire departments in each county that submitted 2016 KFIRS reports, which helps immeasurably with providing the numbers needed to identify areas of high risk, setting insurance rates, and budgeting both at the local and state level.



2016 Reported Calls by County (excludes Aid/Mutual Aid Given calls)

Map graphics created by Sara Wood, OSFM NFIRS Program Manager.

103

The average number of arson fires per year at houses of worship. *Source: ATF Bomb Arson Tracking System (2000-2015)*

80%

The percent of the homes lost to wildland fires that could have been saved if their owners had followed simple firesafe practices. *Source: Wildland Fire Action Guide*

7,410

The estimated average number of structure fires in eating and drinking establishments reported to U.S. fire departments per year (2010-2014). *Source: NFPA*

12.8%

The percentage of residential building fires caused by smoking (2014). *Source: U.S. Fire Administration*